

EVENING BULLETIN.

THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 29, 1857.

THE CONTEMPLATED OCEAN TELEGRAPH.—The Western Terminus Selected.—Letters from England dated December 23d mention that the manufacturers of the Atlantic Telegraph cable had completed one hundred and twenty miles, and were proceeding rapidly, with every prospect of finishing their work within the time specified in the contract.

The Journal of Commerce learns, in addition, that it has been decided to land the Western terminus of the Atlantic cable at Trinity Bay, Newfoundland, and to run the line direct from that point, under water, in a southwesterly direction, to the Gut of Canso, a distance of four hundred miles, crossing the narrow isthmus of four miles at Trinity Bay by means of an underground wire.

This route has been chosen rather than a more circuitous one through Nova Scotia (when the wire is already completed and in operation), in order to avoid the possibility of interruption from local business, and to insure an independent line for the transmission of European despatches.

The construction of the additional four hundred miles of wire required by this arrangement will be commenced at once, that it may be completed simultaneously with the other and more important parts of the work.

COMMERCE AND TONNAGE OF THE OHIO RIVER. A report submitted to the House of Representatives on Friday by the Secretary of War contains some interesting information in regard to the value of the Western rivers, canals, and railroads for defensive purposes, and of the commerce of the Ohio Valley. We subjoin some extracts from the report and from the papers accompanying it. The Secretary of War says:

On the receipt of the resolution it was referred to the Chiefs of the two corps of engineers and to the Quartermaster General to consider the subjects involved in it, and to report how far they possessed and could furnish the information called for. They report their entire inability to furnish the statistics, there being no such information on the files of this Department, and for the same reason that they can give in general terms only their opinions of the relative value of the Western rivers, canals, and railroads for defensive purposes. To obtain the statistical information necessary to answer the resolution would involve great labor and considerable expense (which latter would be much increased if the duty should be performed by civilians instead of officers of the army), and the Department has neither officers nor the funds to devote to it.

Notwithstanding these embarrassments, the Department has not omitted, during the recess of Congress, to make efforts to obtain the information called for by means of circular letters of inquiry addressed to persons supposed to be well informed on such subjects; but they have not elicited such answers as were hoped for and desired.

Generally it may be safely said that our Western rivers, canals, and railroads have largely increased the military power of the United States for defensive purposes by the facilities they present means of transportation offer for the rapid and certain movement and concentration of troops and supplies at most of the available points of the country, but the relative value of the three cannot, for the reason given, be stated with anything like certainty.

The Secretary transmits the reports of the Quartermaster General and of the Chief Engineer, containing their views upon the relative value, for military defensive purposes, of the Western rivers, canals, and railroads, as now severally provided with means of transportation; also, a copy of a report from Captain E. R. Palmer, of the Topographical Engineers, stating the navigable length of the Ohio river, with some statistics as to the amount and value of its commerce:

Gen. Jesup states that he has had neither the time nor the opportunity to obtain the data on which to base an opinion which would be satisfactory as to the information called for, but add that he "can safely say that the Western rivers, canals, and railroads, taken together, have more than quadrupled the military power of the Western States for defensive purposes by the facilities they offer for the rapid and certain movement of troops and military supplies, for the relative military power of States depends not so much upon numbers and means as the ability to concentrate both where they are required, to be used either for defence or offence."

Gen. Totten, in concluding his report, says: "Generally, in the defence of the Atlantic frontier, the influence of Western railroads, &c., would only be felt in the event of a powerful and long-continued attack on some of our important points, as in any other case the power of the country more contiguous may be considered as sufficient for its protection. Should, however, a case occur where the whole strength of the Union would be required to repel an attack even greater than that on Sebastopol, the rivers, canals, and railroads of the West, as a means of transportation, would afford important aid in the defence."

Capt. W. R. Palmer estimates the length of the Ohio river, when full, at 950 miles, and draining an area from 200,000 to 220,000 square miles—very nearly equal to double the area of Great Britain and Ireland. Capt. Palmer remarks that "the natural resources of this extent of country are probably not surpassed by any equal area on the earth." He thinks that the aggregate value of the annual commerce of the Ohio river, by steamers and flatboats, may be thus summed up:

No. Voyages.	Tonnage.	Value
Steamboats on the Ohio 400	8,642	\$2,022,000
Flatboats on the Ohio 6,000	9,000	\$129,000
		\$2,151,000

The total value of the commerce of the Ohio valley is estimated at \$371,255,836. Capt. Palmer remarks that "it will be observed, if this estimate be correct, that the commerce of the Ohio river, \$134,130,000, is much less than one-half of the entire commerce of the Ohio valley; the residue is that part carried on by canals and railroads. Of this it should be observed again that a large portion is composed of those articles of domestic production which are brought from the interior to the various towns on the river solely for consumption, and which, being consumed, do not reappear as articles of commerce on the river."

A REMARKABLE FACT.—The Montreal Pilot, in speaking of the Cunard line of steamers running between Liverpool, Halifax, New York, and Boston, makes the following statement, which, if true, is quite remarkable:

The Cunard line has, so far, prosecuted its passages without a single case of loss of life to any of its passengers.

A Case Beyond Medical Skill.—Some readers may remember the curious account of a man, who died suddenly in this city a while since, over whose case, as his body was exposed at the grave, a sudden shade and light passed so strangely that the friends removed it back to the house, and kept up frictions all night trying to restore it to life. We learn since that some of the valiant friends of the deceased visited New York at the time and tried to induce the physician, who attended the dead man in his last illness, to go up and try his skill toward his restoration. Dr. S. listened awhile incredulously, but at last seemed to believe the story of his informant. "But," said he, "I hope you won't be able to restore him—I really hope you won't." "Why?" asked his visitor in amazement. "Well," said the Doctor, "I don't see how he would be able to get along, it would be very awkward for him—for his liver and heart are in that jar on the shelf."—New York Times.

WATER WORKS AND HEATING BY STEAM.—We are about to introduce into our city a general and comprehensive system of water-works. It will be necessary to lay pipes in all the streets and throughout every building. While at this expense we might put in force the wisdom of the old proverb, kill two birds with one stone. It is practicable to heat an entire city with steam, and it is only a question of economy. All know that no heat is more pleasant and healthful than that generated by steam, and it would be popular if it were cheap. There is no difficulty in conveying the hot steam to any distance in pipes. Once adopted, how many little annoyances might be avoided. A summer heat, controllable by turning a stop-cock, might be maintained night and day in our houses. Brought into the house alongside the water-pipe, it would prevent its freezing; and a turn of the tube might be taken around the gas meter, which would keep that warm and always in working order.

Bath-rooms would be always comfortable, and bath-water could be kept always warm for use. A smoking chimney could be cured by a coil or two of steam pipe at its top, and the same arrangement would give activity to ventilating flues. And, thinks the editor of the Buffalo Advertiser, how many beautiful designs would be called out by the necessity of making steam pipe ornamental. It could be twisted in scrolls, made into cornices, or wrought into metal ornaments.

The saving of danger from fire would be another very important item. The heat is never high enough to set fire to paper, and ladies might brush their crinolines against it without taking fire, or children could be left alone without the fear of finding them roasted to a cinder on returning.

VARITIES.

Orders were given on Saturday to the New York Postoffice clerks to take no more sixpences, shillings, or Spanish quarters, in accordance with the law recently passed by Congress, and which goes into immediate effect. It reduces the value, at the United States public offices, of Spanish quarters, shillings, and sixpences, respectively, to twenty, ten, and five cents.

The Arkansas Legislature has extended the time for completing the first section of the Memphis and Little Rock railroad to December, 1858.

United States Senators to be Elected.—During the present month United States Senators are to be elected in the following States: New York 1, Indiana 2, Wisconsin 1, California 2. Total 6.

Strange Act.—It is stated in a foreign paper that a German musician, resident in Jutland, having occasion with his wife and daughter to leave home to play at a wedding party, left three boys aged 13, 11, and 9 at home. These boys wished to contrive some way to avoid going to school, and actually resolved to cut out their tongues. The second boy undertook the performance and partly succeeded, when he begged of the elder brother to finish it, which he did by cutting off a piece an inch long. The boys then, as the blood flowed freely, became terrified; the neighbors were called and the fellow suffered great pain, and his life was considered in danger.

What they Drink in Philadelphia.—According to the message of Mayor Vaux, of Philadelphia, the Schuylkill water drunk by the inhabitants of that city can hardly be called nectar. A portion of Coates street, Girard College, the House of Refuge, and several breweries and slaughter-houses are drained into the Schuylkill just above the dam of the Fairmount Water Works, and the accumulated filth mingles with the daily beverage of the citizens. Ugh!

Complaint is made of the brevity of the prayers of Rev. Daniel Foster, the chaplain of the Massachusetts House of Representatives; one morning he occupied but 30 seconds, and another less than a minute. He evidently proposed to do his part towards a short session.

An ex-clergyman and botanic physician by the name of Pier, residing in Stone, Vt., being charged with the offense of having carelessly communicated the small-pox in that town, was taken by some of the citizens to a tavern where they forced him to drink liquor; after which they shut him up in a smoke-house and smoked him with burning leather shavings.

A private letter from a traveler just returned from Upper Egypt states that the grand scientific expedition under the direction of Count d'Escayrac had been broken up in consequence of a dissension between the scientific members and their chief.

Cardinal Antonelli, the Pope's Minister of Finance, has published a notice, to the effect that, in consequence of the shortness of the last crop of olives, the exportation of olive oil is prohibited, and the free importation into the Roman States of that article is permitted until further orders.

Near Madison, Wis., there are extensive beds of peat, which is said to be preferable to the best Ohio coal for fuel and to yield also superior illuminating gas. A recent survey gives the extent of the beds at 348,820 tons, worth about \$1,000,000.

Curious Customs in Regard to Names.—The Jews named their children the eighth day after their nativity; the Romans gave names to their female children on the eighth day, and to the males on the ninth, on which day they solemnized a feast. The Greeks gave the name on the tenth day, and an entertainment was given by the parents to their friends and sacrifices offered to the gods. The name given was usually indicative of some particular circumstance attending the birth, some quality of body or mind, or was expressive of the good wishes or fond hopes of the parents.

The late farmers of the gambling tables at Wiesbaden and Ems met on the 10th at the former place, and, in the presence of the government commissioner, sold their rights, privileges, furniture, and appurtenances in the "Kur" buildings, at both places, to a new joint stock company, for the sum of 1,200,000 florins in cash. The number of shares in all amount to 7,000 of 100 florins each. Of these 5,000 have been taken up by the speculators, and 2,000 have been held in reserve, to be disposed of, according to the statutes, at a general meeting of the shareholders. Meantime their Highnesses of Nassau and Baden divide the honors, with some of the profits, of being the most extensive encouragers of gambling in Europe.

AN IMPROMPTU VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.—A correspondent of the New York Tribune details the following instance concerning the exercise of natural authority by a party of emigrants for California. They appear to have an intuitive idea of the rights and powers of the Vigilance Committee. What they did is thus recorded:

We left Springfield at 7½ o'clock on Wednesday morning, and reached New Haven a little before 10 A. M., and there learned that a train had but a short time previously left for New York, and we were notified by the assistant superintendent that the next train would not leave until 7 o'clock on Thursday morning, whereupon the passengers, principally consisting of 50 persons who had engaged their passages to California per George Law, which was expected to leave New York before they could reach this city, organized a vigilance committee and proceeded to the office of the assistant superintendent, and forced upon the door, but found him among the missing. The passengers next proceeded to the engine-house, and told the employees that they had resolved to resort to extreme measures in case they were not at once forwarded to New York, whereupon it was determined by some of the officials at New Haven to send out an especial train for the accommodation of the passengers, in charge of Mr. John Stock, conductor, who left New Haven as soon as steam could be got up, and brought them through in about three hours.

ACCIDENTAL POISONING.—Last week, the entire family of Judge Pitcher, of Mt. Vernon, Ind., consisting of six or eight persons, were poisoned from eating bread containing some poisonous matter, which was mistaken for cream of tartar by the servant girl who made it. All who partook of the bread were more or less effected by the poison; none, however, fatally.

A correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, writing from Switzerland, thus describes the native region of Tell:

I made the excursion of the Lake of Lucerne by steamboat to Altorf and back. It is also called the lake of the Four Cantons, being bordered by the Cantons of Uri, Unterwalden, Lucerne, and Schwytz. The lake is very irregular, with long diverging arms and narrow passages, and is the most picturesque in Switzerland. The northern part is characterized by gentle slopes and cultivated scenery, the southern by steep and rugged mountains. Advancing southward, the hills begin to rise and to crowd their steep slopes and precipices upon the water. At the head of the lake the mountains and precipices are exceeding wild, rising six to eight thousand feet, their towering summits covered with snow. The narrow valley at the head of the lake leads upward to the St. Gothard pass, one of the principal high roads into Italy.

This whole region is famed in story. It was the birth place and residence of the Patriot and Liberator Tell, the Washington of Switzerland. In the market place of Altorf, a little town near the southern extremity of the bay of Uri, Tell performed his feat of the cross-bow and apple. The locality is marked by a tower, on whose stuccoed surface is a horrible picture representing the scene. The boy is made to realize the artist's idea of a cherub, but the unfortunate father bears a wonderful resemblance to an ogre. Tell's chapel, where he leaped ashore from the boat, escaping the fangs of the tyrant to become the avenger of his crimes, is a pretty little shrine on the water's edge at the foot of a mountain. It is a favorite scene with the artists. On the opposite shore is the locality of the midnight oath of the three Swiss Patriots. Indomitable patriotism and stern resistance to oppression are fruits that seem to spring up and ripen naturally among these wild crags and mountain gorges.

A European correspondent gives the following curious bit of tradition as associated with a peak of the Alps in Switzerland:

I walked over the Brunig pass to Lungern and thence took carriage to Alpnach. The country passed through on this route is very beautiful. The Swiss cottages, so picturesque in their peculiar style of architecture, are particularly neat, and the fields are a dark mist always hangs there like a brown contrasted strongly with the white mantle that covered all the hills, the effects of the late storm. Winter had already set in upon the heights, and the snow line had suddenly descended several hundred feet. Near lake Lucerne, Mt. Pilatus becomes the most prominent object. It is an abrupt mountain of over 7,000 feet, wild and rocky and generally mantled with clouds. Tradition states that Pontius Pilate, chased by remorse from the haunts of men and wandering wretchedly about the earth, ended his days miserably on this mountain. His vexed spirit still haunts its broken summit, and it is observed that, when the rest of the landscape is sunny and clear, a dark mist always hangs there like a frown. More recently the mountain has obtained another reputation as the locality of the celebrated "Slide of Alpnach," constructed in 1812 to bring down timber to the lake. It was one of the boldest and most interesting engineering structures of its day. At the extremity of one of the irregular arms of the lake of Lucerne I embarked in a row-boat, manned by two stout-armed Dutch girls, for Stansstad, from whence I took steamer to Lucerne.

THE NORTH STAR.—The pole star and the dipper are so generally known that it is almost unnecessary to point them out, but, for the sake of young astronomers who have not yet become acquainted with these interesting constellations, it will be worth while giving a few directions to enable those who take an interest in the stars to distinguish these from other stars, which information we would not find sufficiently plain in an abstruse astronomical work. The following description will enable them to find the North Star:

Let the observer (after dark) look northward. He will then see, a little above the N. E. horizon, and on a line with Castor and Pollux, seven bright stars easily distinguished, and having a rude resemblance to a wain or wagon, whence they have been from time immemorial popularly called "Charles's Wain." The "Plough." They form part of a constellation called Ursa Major, or the Great Bear; the two right-hand stars of the seven are called the "Pointers," as a line drawn through them and continued upwards will meet the Pole Star. The Pole Star is always at the same elevation in degrees as the latitude of the place; thus at the equator it is just visible on the horizon; at Boston, in latitude 42° 30', it is at an elevation of 42 degrees (a little less than one-half of the whole distance from the horizon to the zenith), and at the north pole, in latitude 90°, it is right over head, or at an elevation of 90 degrees. The Pole Star is one of the binary stars discovered by Sir William Herschel. A binary star is one that, when highly magnified, is found to consist of two stars, one revolving round the other, sun around sun. But without a telescope the observer will not be able to see this, one of the most wonderful of the works of creation. The Pole Star is in the tail of the "Little Bear;" the other stars of that constellation will be easily recognized a little below the Pole Star, as they form the same shape as the "Wain," but in reverse order. Between the Little Bear and Great Bear will be seen a chain of stars surrounding the Little Bear; they are a constellation called the "Plough," and by means of one of these stars the celebrated astronomer Bradley made the great discovery of the aberration of light.

ANNUAL INCOME OF THE GOVERNMENT UNDER A REDUCTION OF THE TARIFF.—The President of the Senate on Wednesday laid before the body a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, made in compliance with a resolution calling for an estimate as to what would be the annual income of Government if one-fifth of the duties authorized under the tariff of 1846 were remitted; what if one-fourth; and what if one-third were so remitted. The Secretary transmitted a letter from the Register of the Treasury, forming a part of the response, making the following exhibit, basing his estimates upon the total receipts for the fiscal year ending in June, 1856:

Total receipts for that year (we omit fractions) are set down at.....	\$73,918,141
Receipts for customs for same period.....	\$4,022,803
One-fifth remitted would give a reduction of.....	12,504,572
Leaving an estimated annual income of.....	\$61,138,568
One-fourth remitted would give a reduction of.....	16,003,715
Leaving an estimated annual income of.....	\$45,134,853
One-third remitted would give a reduction of.....	21,340,954
Leaving an estimated annual income of.....	\$22,577,186

OUR PUMPS.—To make a long story short, said Harry K., our friend Z. was treading the streets of Louisville unattended, and the night was dark and Egypt. He suddenly turned a dark corner and there, with arm extended as if in the act of grabbing him, stood a large man (?); Z. dodged (he might have been hit if he hadn't), and in a twinkling fled the fellow his pocket-book. A quarter horse couldn't have beaten him home.

Next morning Z. and his father, being considerably excited about the matter, visited "the very spot." There, to their utter astonishment, they found the robber—his arm extended as Z. had seen it, and the pocket book, untouched, lying beneath it! Z. had been struck at, had dodged from, and robbed by a public pump.

He is now a citizen of Mound City, but, as the town is provided with no public pumps, he has not been robbed since he came here.

Mound City Emporium.

DIED. At Pembroke, Ky., on the 12th of December, 1856, Mrs. ESTHER OVERMAN, consort of the late Rev. J. H. Overstreet, of Louisville, in the 67th year of her age.

A PERILOUS BREATH.—What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath when, by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers," as a dentifrice, would not only render it sweet but leaves the teeth white as alabaster? Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate their friends will never mention it. Pour a single drop of the "Balm" on your tooth-brush and wash the teeth night and morning. A five-cent bottle will last a year.

A five-cent bottle of the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers," by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers," it will remove tan, pimples, and freckles from the skin, leaving it of a soft and rosy hue. Wet a towel, pour on two or three drops, and wash the face night and morning.

SHAVING MADE EASY.—Wet your shaving brush in either warm or cold water, pour on two or three drops of "Balm of a Thousand Flowers," rub the beard well, and it will make a beautiful soft fether, much facilitating the operation of shaving.

Price only 50 cents. F.tridge & Co., proprietors. R. A. Robinson, J. S. Morris & Sons, and Bell, Talbot, & Co., agents for Louisville. Scribner & Devol, agents for New Albany.

COAL. THE subscriber has now a good supply of Coal on hand and for sale at his office, Third street, between Market and Second, west side. J. N. COLLINS.

Dr. King's Dispensary. DR. A. KING, a practitioner of New York for the last thirty years, has opened a Dispensary on Market, bet. First and Second, nearly opposite the Graham House, Louisville, for the treatment of Private Diseases, such as Gonorrhea, Syphilis, and all diseases of the skin and other derangements growing out of neglect or imperfect cure. His long experience and success enable him to act with confidence. All those who may confide their cases to him may rest assured of having the disease effectually cured and every vestige of the difficulties perfectly eradicated from their constitutions.

Persons afflicted with gonorrhea or other venereal diseases, cured in a few days by an operation which causes no pain. Where a stricture exists, general derangement of the whole constitution must ensue, a continuance of which will bring on a train of symptoms to be dreaded, and will undermine the constitution and cause premature old age.

SEMI-NUDE WEAKNESS.—Particular attention will be given to this disease and all the consequences growing out of it, brought on, in many cases, by the destructive habits of immoderate youth and excessive indulgence of the passions, which undermine the constitution, rendering the subject unfit for either business or society, and causing premature old age.

Persons abroad, by writing and stating their cases, with a fee enclosed (post-paid), can have the medicine sent to their address, with necessary directions for using the same.

Strictest secrecy observed in all cases. S. RINGGOLD, 66 Fourth st.

Valentines! Valentines! at Ringgold's. I HAVE a large stock of Valentines of all kinds, comic and sentimental, which I am selling off at half price. Call soon and get the best. S. RINGGOLD, 66 Fourth st.

THE AMERICAN ALMANAC FOR 1857. Omsted's Texas Almanac, with a statistical appendix and map. For sale by S. RINGGOLD, 66 Fourth st.

STEEL PENS. 300 gross Alabama Pens; 100 do Ladies of the Pens, No. 17c; 200 do Government, No. 20; 200 do Union, No. 24; 200 do Pine School, No. 20; 100 do Engraving, No. 35c; 100 do Flat Spring, No. 62; 100 do Brun, Combed, No. 47c; 100 do Vandyke, No. 31c; 100 do Bank, No. 21; 400 do Buchanan, No. 4; 200 do Cheap assorted Pens. All the above of our own importation, with our imprint, and warranted to give satisfaction. Price 75 cents to \$2 per gross. C. H. HANCOCK & CO., Main st.

THE BUCHANAN STEEL PEN.—The best article in the market. Prices per gross \$1. Manufactured and sold by C. H. HANCOCK & CO., Main st.

Mrs. Holmes's New Book. LENA BURNETT, by Mary J. Holmes, author of Tempest and Sunshine. Price \$1. The Night Watch, or Social Life in the South, by a Louisville Lady. Price \$1.25. Recollections of a Lifetime, or Men and Things I Have Seen—Historical, biographical, anecdotal, and descriptive, by S. G. Goodrich. 2 vols. Price \$3. And the series of my "My Courtship and its Consequences," by Henry Wickoff, author of "My Courtship and its Consequences," Price \$1.25. Marrying Too Late, a tale, by George Wood, author of "Christian Evidences," Price \$1. Just received and for sale by CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth street, near Market.

Valentines! Valentines! A TIMELY HINT.—Secure your Valentines early at TALBOT'S, 98 Fourth street. That's the place. The time is at hand when all over the land, by steam Cupid runs on a rail, Tender misdeeds will fly, and fair maidens, though shy, Will all unwittingly wait for the mail. This time of the year pretty girls will be free To tell their heart's feeling in rhyme, And the sexes will speak both the strong and the weak, Through Love's interpreter, St. Valentine.

Let old totes unwed, with a shake of the head, Say the custom is vulgar and low. "Young America" goes for fun under the rose, And civil girls hope to hear from her beau. Each friend that one meets talks of funny pictured sheets, Takes one's arm and shouts "Come along, Jake, Let us hasten and choose rich and rare billet doux From the matchless collection at store 98."

Such delicious designs—such original lines, Both comic and tender and true. Never came to play since on Valentine's day Human doves tried to bill and to coo. All manner of themes, which of love ever dreams, Tender thoughts, made melodious of late With good-natured jokes, meant for queer kind of folks. You may get by applying at store 98.

Remember the number—98 Fourth street—W. W. TALBOT'S Variety Store. 257 3/4

MARTIN & PENTON, 96 Fourth street, successors to Robinson, Martin, & Co.

DRY GOODS. OSNABURGS of all kinds; Heavy and fine brown Cottons; Super and cheap bleached do; Frosted and fancy Linens; Flannels of every variety; Plaid Cottons and Checks for Servants; Latest styles of cheap Calicoes; Cheap Fines de Laines; Super plain do; Embroideries of every kind; Elegant and plain Handkerchiefs; Bombazines, Lustres, and Le Laines; De Bezes, Ginghams, and Plaids.

A few only on hand, which we offer at bargains. **WHITE GOODS.** Plain Jaconet, Cambric, and Nainsook; Plaid Swiss, Jaconet and do; Striped do, do do; Dimity, India Twill, and Lawns.

HOOP SKIRTS. In every variety and color; samples of which will be sent out to the ladies who desire it.

FUR GLOVES in great variety at PRATHER, SMITH, & CO.'S, 455 Main st.

FURS.—A few sets of Stone Martin and Fitch Furs in store and for sale at cost by PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main st.

CAPS.—New styles just received and sale at very low prices by PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main st.

DRESS HATS of our own manufacture, very light and of extra quality and finish, for sale by PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main st.

SOFT HATS of every description, style, and quality for sale low by PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main st.

VALENTINES! VALENTINES! A NEW and complete assortment just received and for sale wholesale and retail by CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth st., near Market.

N. B. Orders from the country filled with dispatch and accuracy at lowest rates.

Magic Watches. We have on hand a large assortment of fine Watches, of our own importation, and in the richest and most elegant styles, which we are prepared to offer to those in want of a time-keeper at such prices as to make it an object to examine our stock before purchasing. We invite all to call and examine.

JOHN KITTS & CO., Main st.

DE LAINES, PRINTS, IRISH LINENS, BLEACHED COTTONS, &c.—P. F. LADD, 409 Third street, near Market.

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DISSOLUTION.—The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the style of Miller & Tabb, has been dissolved by mutual consent.

The business will hereafter be continued by G. B. Tabb, at their old place of business, corner of Fourth and Market streets. J. N. A. MILLER, G. B. TABB.

January 1st, 1857.—j&b

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS.—We would respectfully invite the attention of persons, especially ladies, to our stock of black fancy Silks, Embroidered Cape Robes, Illusion Robes for evening, Plaid Cashmere, D'Laines, Merinos, Velvet and Cloth Cloaks, Shawls, Embroideries and Lace Goods, a large stock, which we are offering very low. We have a large stock of Welsh, Ballardvale, and Shaker Flannel, Linen Table Damasks, Napkins, Towels, Irish Linens, bleached Sheetings, bleached Cottons, best brands, which we are offering as low as they can be found in this or any other Western market. G. B. TABB, Corner Fourth and Market sts.

Iron-Stone China and Glassware at A. JAEGER & CO.'S, Mozart Hall.

Persons in want of a first quality of Pearl or Iron-Stone China Dinner, Tea, Breakfast, or Toilet Sets, also single pieces, such as Plates, Cups and Saucers, Dishes, Bakers, Pies, Tureens, covered Jars, Butter Plates, Bowls, D-Pots, Sugars, and Creams, of the fine gilt, plain white French, and Iron-Stone China, please call at our house and get a good quality of goods, directly imported by us from the best manufacturers in Europe, and at prices lower than to be had elsewhere in this city. A. JAEGER & CO., Nos. 119 and 121 Fourth st., Mozart Hall.

Fancy French China and Bohemian Glassware. Just received a new and beautiful stock of French China Dinner, Tea, Breakfast, and Toilet Sets, both gilt, decorated, and plain white; also Cut and Pressed Bohemian Glassware, such as Bowls, Salts, Goblets, Champagne, Wines, Decanters, Finger-Bowls, Engraved Goblets, Champagne Wines, Madeira, Decanters of all colors, with the largest assortment of Ivory-handled Cutlery, Silver-plated Goods, Wallers, Lamps, Grandirats, and House Furnishing Goods. Goods of the best quality, and for sale at very low prices at Nos. 119 and 121 Fourth st., Mozart Hall.

DISSOLUTION. The firm heretofore doing business under the style of CRUTCHER & MILLER has been dissolved by mutual consent. James L. Crutcher, having sold his interest to J. N. A. Miller, withdraws from the concern. J. N. A. Miller is charged with the settlement of the business. Either party to sign in liquidation. JAMES L. CRUTCHER, J. N. A. MILLER.

Louisville, Jan. 1, 1857.

Copartnership. J. N. A. MILLER has associated with him in business JOHN P. SEEVERS and WILSON B. MORROW, and will continue the WHOLESALE SILK and VARIETY and NOTION business, under the name of J. N. A. MILLER & CO., and have taken the store-room corner of Sixth and Main streets, over A. B. Semple & Brother (up stairs), where they will be pleased to receive friends and customers of the old concern. J. N. A. MILLER, Louisville, Jan. 1, 1857.

J. N. A. MILLER & CO. IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FANCY SILK and VARIETY GOODS and NOTIONS, corner Sixth and Main streets, over A. B. Semple & Brother (up stairs). j&b

ST. CHARLES. OYSTERS. 7 BBL PRINCE'S BAY OYSTERS, three days from New York, by American Express, the finest, largest, and fattest ever brought to Louisville. Come and try 'em. j&b RUFER & MYERS.

BLACK SILKS.—A good assortment of black silks received this morning by express at C. D. VALL & CO.'S, 117 1/2

